

**7/20/78**

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>Memo</del>	<del>Frank Moore to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 3 pp.,</del> <del>re: personal matter</del> <i>Open 8/9/93</i>	<del>7/20/78</del>	<del>C</del>
<del>Memo</del>	<del>Pres. Carter to Griffin Bell, w/attachments 2 pp.,</del> <del>re: personal matter</del> <i>Open 8/9/93</i>	<del>7/20/78</del>	<del>C</del>
Memo	Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 8 pp., re: Troops in Korea <i>Opened 2/2/93</i>	7/19/78	A
Memo	<del>Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 6 pp.,</del> <del>re: Troops in Korea</del> <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-12-25-1-9, 6/12/13</i>	7/19/78	A

## FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File, 7/20/78 Box 95

## RESTRICTION CODES

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - July 20, 1978

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8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:00 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

10:00 Greet the Future Farmers of America State  
(5 min.) Presidents. (Ms. Anne Wexler) - The Rose Garden.

11:30 Secretary Ray Marshall. (Mr. Jack Watson).  
(30 min.) The Oval Office.

12:20 Governor Juan F. Luis and a Delegation from  
(5 min.) the Virgin Islands. (Mr. Jack Watson).  
The Oval Office.

1:30 Greet People's Republic of China Theatrical  
(15 min.) Troupe. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - Rose Garden.

8:00 News Conference. (Mr. Jody Powell).  
(30 min.) Room 450, OEOB.

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*  
SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Secretary Ray Marshall  
Thursday, July 20, 1978  
11:30 a.m. (30 minutes) (Oval Office)

As you may recall, we had scheduled Ray for a 30 minute private session with you on Monday, June 12, which we had to cancel at the last minute because of a problem in your schedule. Your meeting with Ray tomorrow is simply a substitute for the earlier meeting and will have no formal agenda. Under your guidelines, these meetings are not for the purpose of making specific decisions, but are rather intended to give you a private and informal opportunity to meet with the Cabinet Secretaries.






THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT   
BILL SPRING

SUBJECT: Meeting with Secretary Marshall

You are scheduled to meet with Secretary Marshall for 30 minutes Thursday morning. While this meeting is intended primarily for the Secretary to discuss certain issues with you, it is important for you to talk to the Secretary on the following topics:

1. Administration's New Youth Employment Programs

- o The Vice President is chairing a Cabinet-level task force at your request and DPS will shortly initiate a PRM on improving youth employment and training.
- o DOL is being asked to take the lead in coordinating both the task force activities for the Vice President and other members of the Cabinet, and the policy review process.
- o Success of these activities will require a personal commitment of the Secretary's time, adequate staff resources and his support of the programs within the Labor Department.
- o This is a chance to gain much needed public recognition and credit for the Administration's exciting new programs for disadvantaged youth.

2. Reauthorization of CETA

- o Votes are expected in both Houses very shortly on the CETA bill.
- o We must make every effort to insure that central cities, e.g., Detroit, Atlanta, New York, are not adversely affected by certain provisions of the pending legislation.

- o It would be useful to explore with the Secretary the prospects for passage of the legislation and any potential problems that may require your personal attention.

### 3. Veterans Employment Programs

- o The Administration has come under continued criticism for its handling of veterans employment programs e.g., Jack Anderson columns, Congressional oversight hearings, and a series of Washington Post articles.
- o DOL largely ignored the Veterans PRM process and made significant decisions on employment programs for veterans outside of this process, including a redesign of the HIRE program and a phasedown of a Disabled Veterans program.
- o A closer working relationship has developed between the White House and DOL on these issues, but the Secretary needs to give more personal attention and concern to his Department's veterans programs.
- o A careful process should be established to fill the recently vacated position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment. This process should include consultation with veterans groups and the White House.

Stu  
info  
J

## An Anti-inflation Proposal

### Summary

This paper describes an anti-inflation program that relies on voluntary cooperation with some easily understood wage and price standards, yet has strong incentives for compliance. The proposal may not be ideal, but it is preferable to the other methods that have been suggested for reducing inflation (such as tax-based incomes policies). If these other methods receive serious discussion within the Administration, then this proposal should also be considered.

### Principles for an Anti-inflation Policy

The anti-inflation policy would be designed around the following procedures:

- (1) Wage increases (including benefits) would, in general, be equal to the increase in the CPI in the previous year. This would guarantee each worker's standard of living. Inflation would slowdown because normal productivity gains of 1 1/2 to 2% per year would cause unit labor costs to increase by 1 1/2 to 2% less than labor compensation. A normal contract might have a full Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) with a one year lag though shorter lags could be permitted.
- (2) Prices would rise just enough to maintain constant profit margins. Prices may be more difficult to monitor than wages, but a price principle would be needed to guarantee equity. A workable form of the principle would require careful thought, but with the cooperation of large firms, the worst inequities would be avoided.

In general, each sector's price increases would be reduced by the same amount as are wage increases. That is, price increases would tend to decelerate at the rate of growth of overall productivity. This tendency would be modified to the extent that true shortages (e.g. food), government actions (e.g. energy taxes) or deviations from the standard occurred.

These principles would permit overall deceleration according to the following schedule if productivity gains of 1 1/2% per year were experienced.

Annual Increases in	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Labor Compensation	8 1/2%	7%	5 1/2	4%	4%
Productivity	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%
Unit Labor Costs	7%	5 1/2%	4%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
CPI	7%	5 1/2%	4%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

- (3) Wage or price increases above the standards would be permitted, but the government will assume that such increases demonstrate the existence of a shortage or bottleneck. In these cases, the government would take appropriate steps to relieve the shortage.

The teeth of the program lie in this principle. If meat prices go up too much, meat import quotas would be raised; if steel prices go up too much, steel import restrictions would be eased; if auto prices go up too much, the Federal Government would forego purchases of autos, buses, and trucks or consider purchasing imports; if Doctor's fees go up too much, Medicaid payments to paramedicals would be permitted for some services now requiring M.D.'s; if the Teamster contract is too big, trucking regulations would be eased substantially.

- (4) Existing contracts would not be affected, though the size of existing contracts would be considered when the next contract is negotiated. Firms would not be penalized for passing through costs from existing contracts.
- (5) Productivity bargains would be allowed where unions trade demonstrable improvements in work rules for wage increases higher than the standard.
- (6) Extraordinary Costs Would be Passed Through. Firms facing special situations from existing contracts or because their energy prices increased substantially would be permitted to pass their costs through to prices.

- (7) Interest rates would be brought down with inflation.  
The Federal Reserve would seek to reduce some broad-based measure of nominal interest rates by at least a point, for each point that inflation decelerates.

The Administration's response to the possibilities under items (1) through (6) above would be as follows:

<u>Wage Increases</u>	<u>Price Increase</u>	<u>Government Action</u>
At or below standard	At or below standard	None
Above standard	At or below standard	No action if productivity bargain; otherwise steps to reduce shortages
At or below standard	Above standard	No action if extraordinary costs (e.g., energy), otherwise steps to reduce shortages
Above standard	Above standard	Steps to reduce shortage

### Discussion

For this proposal to work the President would have to receive broad-based support from the American public. This would require that the plan treat all elements of society fairly.

Once the general idea is understood and accepted, the President will have the support he needs to undertake the separate difficult actions needed to remove bottlenecks in non-complying industries.

The price principle might be too difficult to understand if it is expressed in terms of productivity improvements. Because it is important to keep things simple, it is probably best just to require price inflation to decelerate at the same rate as wage inflation.

Admittedly, no standard can be perfectly fair. It is probably more difficult to create a fair price standard than a fair wage standard. The only way to make a proposed standard more fair is to make it more complex--to give credit for special situations. This should be avoided. The administrators of the program can probably recognize unfairness as well on a case-by-case basis as we could anticipate it with a complex legislated standard--with complexity comes lawyers, hearings, delays, and confusion in the minds of the public. A simple standard, such as the one proposed here, administered in an enlightened way would be best in political terms and would have the lowest administrative costs.

The most difficult question is whether the threat to "relieve bottlenecks" in non-cooperating industries is a credible threat. Some situations--e.g., steel--might be resolved administratively; others--e.g., trucking--might require cooperation of a regulatory agency; yet others might need legislation. A short list of regulatory and legislative actions that might be taken in the trucking industry is attached. The first major test of this approach on the wage side is likely to be the Teamster contract that expires on March 31, 1979.

Hopefully, actions would only be taken rarely because most industries would comply with the standard. In some cases, non-compliance would be appropriate because true shortages exist. It would, however, be desirable if omnibus legislation could be passed to ensure prompt consideration of any Administration proposal to relieve a bottleneck in a non-complying industry. If that option is rejected, more careful study of other possibilities for relieving shortages would have to be undertaken before this policy could be adopted.

No program can be ideal. The question is not how good this proposal is in absolute terms, but how it compares to the alternatives of recession, legal controls, or tax-based income policy as a way of controlling inflation.

Attachment

## Attachment

### Potential for Reducing Prices in the Trucking Industry

Trucking is a highly regulated industry. Prices could probably be reduced substantially through concerted government action, but it would require a strong sense of national purpose on the part of the American public. The idea would be to ask the Teamsters to accept the standard (and perhaps have the Administration slow its deregulation effort) or risk that the listed actions would take place.

Several possible actions to increase supply in the trucking industry are listed on the following pages in two categories. The first category would require legislation and the second depends on cooperation from the ICC. Little could be done by the Administration itself.

The list largely reflects actions which have been put forward as part of a deregulation effort. Two groups which have provided substantial efforts toward achieving deregulation are the National Industrial Traffic League (NITC) and the Committee Urging Regulatory Reform for Efficient Trucking (CURRENT), both based here in Washington. Senator Kennedy's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee has been holding hearings on the trucking industry since October, and they are expected to continue through mid-August. Simultaneously, the Administration has been studying the possibility of deregulation in the motor carrier industry. Work is being conducted at the staff level at OMB in preparation for a Presidential decisionmaking memorandum.

In the past, efforts to deregulate the motor carrier industry have met with very strong opposition from the trucking industry. While one should not minimize the strong feelings this subject engenders, regulatory improvement or deregulation in the transportation industry is being viewed with somewhat more balance. The positive results that appear to be forthcoming from airline deregulation coupled with the relatively broad spectrum of political views examining this issue (from Ford to Ted Kennedy) suggests some action may be possible in this area. It would be much easier to win approval for deregulation if the Teamsters' negotiations did not yield a reasonable standard for wage behavior.



(1) Actions Requiring Legislation

These actions would have the most powerful effect on trucking prices. They would also be the hardest to get approved.

- o Complete deregulation of trucking. This would exempt trucking from the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Motor Carrier Act.
- o Selective Deregulation. Remove control of the ICC over entry into trucking. A simpler version would relax entry requirements, including the waiting period of ICC processing of applications. A proposal from the National Industrial Traffic League would permit any applicant to begin service in 60 days if he can demonstrate fitness to provide satisfactory and timely service.
- o Remove antitrust immunity now enjoyed by rate setting bureaus. These bureaus are groups of truckers who agree among themselves on the appropriate rates to be charged for certain specific routes they serve. The bureaus are supposed to include shippers in their consultations, yet most shippers claim there is little consultation. Also, once rates are set they are subject to ICC approval; yet of the 216,967 motor carrier tariffs filed with the ICC in 1976, only 1,986 were rejected-less than 1%.
- o Repeal or modify provisions of the Motor Carrier Act. This includes regulations covering shippers who own their own trucks. This would include trucks owned by Sears Roebuck, for example, who do not carry freight for customers other than Sears.

These trucks could be given permission to compete with ICC regulated trucks by reducing back haul restrictions.

- o Permit Dual Operations. There are two types of authority, contract authority where a trucker transports for only certain shippers and common carrier authority where a trucker holds himself out to transport certain goods for anyone within an area. This option would permit the holding of dual authority.

- o DOT could subsidize the application fees of new carriers before the ICC. It is apparently expensive to become certified as a trucker and many potential owner-operators lack the initial capital to enter the industry. The Administration might also propose to reduce or subsidize application fees.

(2) Actions Requiring ICC Action

The ICC might be persuaded to adopt some of these proposals without legislation. The list also indicates what could be done by a temporary emergency provision that gave the President control over ICC actions.

- o Curtail the power of certified truckers to contest new applicants.
- o Use lower standards or quicker certification of new truckers on routes now served by less than five companies.
- o Put the burden on the ICC to prove why a trucker should be kept out rather than on the trucker as to why he should be let in to serve a particular route.
- o Permit regulated common carriers to serve new plant sites without going through a formal application proceeding.
- o Removal of entry controls for transport of shipments that have a prior movement by rail or water.
- o Include cost and price evidence as a factor in determining approval of grants of operating authority to motor carriers.
- o Permit intercorporate hauling between parent corporations and more than 50% owned subsidiaries.
- o Transfer of operating authorities. The right to carry items between specific points are frequently sold independently of any physical assets of the owning carrier for very substantial sums. The ICC could change its policies concerning the transfer of operating authorities.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Hamilton Jordan  
Tim Kraft

The attached letter to the Attorney General  
is forwarded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RODRIGUEZ CASE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7-20-78

To Griffin Bell

The Rodriguez case  
was/is very embarrassing  
to me. I hope you  
made the right decision.

J.P.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

file  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *fm*  
SUBJECT: *DAY TATE*  
The Natural Gas Conference Report

The first and major threat to the Natural Gas Conference Report in the Senate will be a filibuster mounted by a coalition of liberals (Abourezk, Metzenbaum, etc.) and conservatives (Bartlett, Hansen, etc.). We are concentrating our efforts on that threat.

The staff may complete drafting the conference report as early as Friday, July 28, and the conferees have agreed that there will be at least a three-day period during which they will study the legislative and report language to determine its acceptability. Assuming no problems arise in that regard, the conference report could be filed on Monday, July 31, and Senator Byrd would take the measure up the next day, August 1.

The Leader presently expects to wait two days before filing a cloture petition (Thursday, August 3) and the first cloture vote would come on Monday, August 7. We should anticipate getting only about 40 to 45 votes for cloture the first time, due primarily to the traditional reluctance of several Senators to vote to shut off debate immediately and the desire of the Republican Leadership (particularly Baker and Stevens) to protect the "rights" of Dewey Bartlett since this will be his Senate swan song. We will probably show very little gains in the second cloture vote, largely because of the same factors. However, by the third vote, we should be in the low to middle 50's -- well within striking distance of the necessary 60. Senator Byrd has said that he is prepared to take many cloture votes and, if necessary, will exceed the unprecedented six cloture votes taken during the recent Labor Law Reform fight.

NOTE: The above dates are subject to slippage, especially those for completing the draft for filing the report in the Senate; however, once the measure is filed, Byrd will proceed with the aforementioned scenario.

Of course, even if we get cloture, the possibility of another "filibuster by amendment" remains and should not be discounted. You recall that the last "filibuster by amendment" was conducted by Senators Abourezk and Metzenbaum when the natural gas bill was before

the Senate last year. This is also Abourezk's swan song and he may want to go out in a flurry of publicity.

Factors militating to our advantage are: (1) this is a conference report -- a compromise measure which enjoys privileged status under the Senate Rules; (2) a successful filibuster has never been mounted against a conference report; (3) members sense that the public feels that the Senate has been filibustering natural gas for over a year; (4) this measure would end 25 years of indecision on gas; and (5) Senators are ready to dispose of this divisive issue.

Our leaders in the Senate are Senators Byrd, Cranston, Jackson, Johnston, Domenici, and McClure. Senator Baker will eventually join the effort and is already lending at least tacit support through sharing his vote counts and staff expertise. (These facts about Baker must be kept confidential for the time being.)

The Senators seem to want this to be their show and have requested no official help from the Administration. This is due in part to Senator Byrd's desire to show the European leaders with whom he recently visited that the Senate is not standing in the way of our developing a National Energy Plan. Also, Senator Jackson does not want to lose after investing so much time in the effort, and he fervently wants to become the preeminent Energy Senator, displacing Russell Long.

Attached is the preliminary vote count for cloture. This is the Senators' count which we believe is optimistic -- thus, the discrepancy in my statements and the numbers on the attached sheet.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information.

The signed originals have been given to Frank Moore's office for delivery to the Hill.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

LETTERS ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-13-25-1-9

BY KS NARA DATE 6/19/13

~~SECRET~~

4404

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

July 19, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*

SUBJECT: Letters on Troop Withdrawals from  
the Republic of Korea

Senator Percy's amendment to the Mutual Security Act expressed concern that rigid implementation of your ground troop withdrawal plan will harm Korean security and the prospects for peace in Asia. The amendment will be considered by the Senate within the next few days. To counter the amendment, Warren Christopher, with Harold Brown's concurrence, proposes (Tab B) that you send letters (Tab A) expressing willingness to implement the withdrawal program flexibly and in close consultation with Congress and our allies. The letters in no way alter your withdrawal program and are consistent with assurances you have given President Park. They do, however, agree to requirements imposed by both Houses for reports to Congress as the withdrawal process proceeds.

Rick Hertzberg of Jim Fallows' office has cleared the text of the letters.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the attached letters (Tab A).

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN; NLC-126-13-35-1-9

BY *KS* NARA DATE *6/10/13*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

To Senator Robert Byrd

I understand that concern about the program for careful and phased withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from South Korea has prompted some in the Congress to propose placing restraints on my ability to redeploy these forces. Apparently that concern results largely from the incorrect impression that withdrawal will follow a rigid timetable not subject to modification in the light of changing circumstances. This has never been the case.

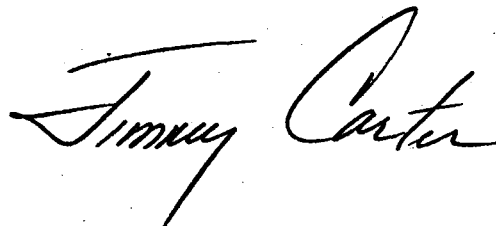
The withdrawal policy should be seen in the context of the international environment in Northeast Asia and the rapidly growing economic strength of the Republic of Korea. It is natural and appropriate that South Korea assume a greater share of the burden of its own defense. However, that burden must be assumed prudently and carefully. For this reason, I decided last April to defer a significant portion of the first phase of U.S. troop withdrawals until next year in order to give the Congress sufficient time to deal with the important question of equipment transfer authority.

It is my view that withdrawal phased over a four-to five-year period will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate developments on the peninsula. I expect the withdrawal program to be carried out in a manner which preserves a military balance and thus protects the security of the Republic of Korea. Should circumstances affecting the balance change significantly, we will assess these changes in close consultation with the Congress, the Republic of Korea and our other Asian allies. Our plans will be adjusted if developments so warrant.

Reports issued by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee propose that the Administration undertake full reviews of the impact of our plans, the force balance, and the international environment in connection with further ground force withdrawals from Korea, and report to the Congress on the results of these reviews. I endorse the Committees' aim and look forward to sharing our assessments with the Congress.

Meanwhile, it is most important that I have the necessary authority to begin equipment transfers and training operations which will safeguard the military balance on the peninsula. I hope the Congress will promptly enact the equipment transfer authority and foreign military sales credit authorizations already recommended by both the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

. The Honorable Robert Byrd  
Majority Leader  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

To Speaker Tip O'Neill

I understand that concern about the program for careful and phased withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from South Korea has prompted some in the Congress to propose placing restraints on my ability to redeploy these forces. Apparently that concern results largely from the incorrect impression that withdrawal will follow a rigid timetable not subject to modification in the light of changing circumstances. This has never been the case.

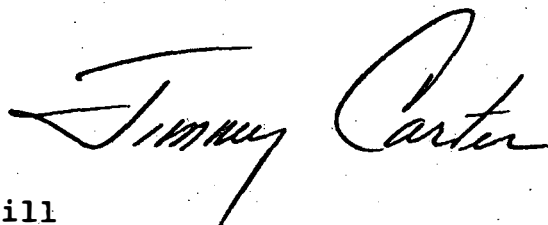
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

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LETTERS ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

~~SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

*letters were given  
to Madeline Albright  
because of timing*

~~SECRET~~

4404

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

July 19, 1978

ACTION

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FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB.*  
SUBJECT: Letters on Troop Withdrawals from  
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RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the attached letters (Tab A).

TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4  
PER *11/2/92 NLS HLR* RE *MR-NK-92-61*  
BY *Jay* NARS, DATE *11/20/93*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

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The withdrawal policy should be seen in the context of the international environment in Northeast Asia and the rapidly growing economic strength of the Republic of Korea. It is natural and appropriate that South Korea assume a greater share of the burden of its own defense. However, that burden must be assumed prudently and carefully. For this reason, I decided last April to defer a significant portion of the first phase of U.S. troop withdrawals until next year in order to give the Congress sufficient time to deal with the important question of equipment transfer authority.

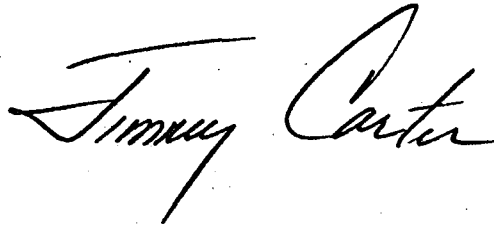
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I understand that concern about the program for careful and phased withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from South Korea has prompted some in the Congress to propose placing restraints on my ability to redeploy these forces. Apparently that concern results largely from the incorrect impression that withdrawal will follow a rigid timetable not subject to modification in the light of changing circumstances. This has never been the case.

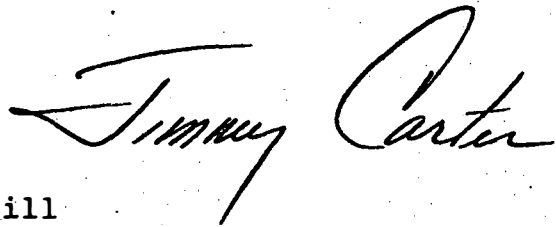
The withdrawal policy should be seen in the context of the international environment in Northeast Asia and the rapidly growing economic strength of the Republic of Korea. It is natural and appropriate that South Korea assume a greater share of the burden of its own defense. However, that burden must be assumed prudently and carefully. For this reason, I decided last April to defer a significant portion of the first phase of U.S. troop withdrawals until next year in order to give the Congress sufficient time to deal with the important question of equipment transfer authority.

It is my view that withdrawal phased over a four-to five-year period will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate developments on the peninsula. I expect the withdrawal program to be carried out in a manner which preserves a military balance and thus protects the security of the Republic of Korea. Should circumstances affecting the balance change significantly, we will assess these changes in close consultation with the Congress, the Republic of Korea and our other Asian allies. Our plans will be adjusted if developments so warrant.

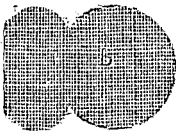
Reports issued by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee propose that the Administration undertake full reviews of the impact of our plans, the force balance, and the international environment in connection with further ground force withdrawals from Korea, and report to the Congress on the results of these reviews. I endorse the Committees' aim and look forward to sharing our assessments with the Congress.

Meanwhile, it is most important that I have the necessary authority to begin equipment transfers and training operations which will safeguard the military balance on the peninsula. I hope the Congress will promptly enact the equipment transfer authority and foreign military sales credit authorizations already recommended by both the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515



*Put file  
JC*

Washington, D.C.  
July 20, 1978

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I regret that I must tender you my resignation. You are aware of the difficulty which I face regarding a prescription written in good faith to a troubled person. I believe that you have known me long enough to know that even though I make mistakes, they are of the heart and not of the mind. However, there is really no way for me to combat the charges publicly made against me and the rumors which run rampantly throughout this community.

Last evening following your granting of my requested leave of absence, and this morning, I watched and read the press and television reports of my problem. In the last 18 hours, I have seen law enforcement officers release to the world the name of my patient, other articles containing the grossest innuendo and obviously emanating from law enforcement sources, a prosecuting attorney discuss my case on national television, references not merely to the wisdom of my medical judgment, and articles about the abuse of methaqualone with no mention of the 1.3 million physician prescriptions for the medication last year. Now the attacks move from my medical conduct to my personal conduct.

Underlying all of these developments are constant and unrelenting attacks upon me by those who seek to hurt you through my disparagement. I now clearly recognize that I am an instrument through which others attempt to bring disfavor to you.

Of all the people in the world to whom I intend no disfavor, you, Mrs. Carter, and your family and staff rank at the top of the list.

However, due to the use of me to injure you, I am sorry that I no longer feel that I can be a productive part of your Administration.

I presume that somehow the traditional system of justice will work toward my vindication. Finally, my

friend, I know that you know that it is ever more difficult for people of good will to enter public service. I have never intended to do anyone harm. I became a physician and a psychiatrist to help those who need help most, to alleviate suffering, and to help this country meet the needs of the poor here and elsewhere in the world.

I fear for the future of the nation far more than I do for the future of

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Peter', written over the printed name.

Peter G. Bourne



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 20 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre *Harrison Wellford for J.T.M.*  
SUBJECT: Department of Education Initiative

This is to bring you up-to-date on the progress of the legislation to establish a Department of Education. The legislation is moving well in both the Senate and House. Passage this year is possible and, in my view, likely if the White House and Administration continue to communicate the high priority that we give to this initiative.

In the Senate, the Governmental Affairs Committee has agreed to report the bill by July 25. All of the controversial issues have been dealt with in the committee mark-up. We did quite well. Amendments to drop Indian education and child nutrition programs from the department were defeated. The inclusion of school lunch and other child nutrition programs is strongly opposed by Senator Talmadge and the commodity groups mainly because they fear that this signals the dismantling of the Agriculture Department. Our victory on this issue was quite narrow; the amendment was defeated 8-8. As we expected, the amendment to drop Head Start passed unanimously. In addition, an amendment to include the vocational rehabilitation programs in the department passed overwhelmingly.

We expect floor action in the Senate before the August recess. We anticipate floor amendments to drop child nutrition programs (Talmadge), Indian education (Stevens), science education (Kennedy), and perhaps to attach an anti-busing provision (Roth). It will take a concerted effort to defeat the Talmadge amendment.

In the House, Congressman Brooks introduced a bill that is our proposal without Head Start. Hearings will be completed on August 1; I will testify that day. Secretaries Califano, Bergland and Andrus have also been asked to testify.

We expect the House Government Operations Committee to mark up the bill before the August recess. The controversial issues are likely to be the inclusion of child nutrition and Indian education in the department. We also expect that Congressman Brademas will request that the vocational rehabilitation program be added to the department since all of the major groups representing the handicapped favor this move.

In summary, it is possible that you will be signing a bill before the Congress adjourns this year. Meeting this goal will require a high priority effort, involving relevant Cabinet members, the Vice President and perhaps some of your attention.



1

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/20/78

Big win on one-house veto...  
65-21. Should help us knock  
it out in other bills.

per Frank Moore

3641

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson


ARMS CONTROL IMPACT STATEMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1978

*How do  
Dad & State  
feel?  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 

SUBJECT: Arms Control Impact Statements

During the campaign you promised to abide by not only the letter but also the spirit of the law calling for arms control impact statements (ACIS). Accordingly, last year we developed detailed procedures for creating ACIS through an interagency process, and after some 50,000 total hours of sweat and acrimony by the agencies involved, we produced a set of ACIS that the Congress apparently found acceptable.

The process of creating last year's ACIS, however, also created some very hard feelings between ACDA and the agencies whose programs were treated. Thus when ACDA proposed to deal with an even larger number of programs this year, the other agencies balked. They argued that there are no limits on the amount of effort ACDA can call on them to do -- and asked that we modify the procedures to insure that ACDA was not the sole judge of how much interagency effort should be expended studying the arms control impacts of each system.

We have done this by modifying our procedures (summarized at Tab C) to allow the NSC to pass judgment on which systems will be given detailed analysis and then, which of the detailed analyses will be processed by our interagency group to create agreed ACIS.

We have also written in provisions that will allow ACDA to have all the information it may need to proceed with its own analyses if it disagrees with our decisions, and to ask for an SCC meeting to reintroduce such analyses into the interagency process if it feels the NSC decisions that eliminated them were wrong.

ACDA (Tab B) feels that these changes unduly limit the Director's authority and that the Congress will be upset with the new procedures in that they circumvent the intent of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

I think that these changes should be made in order to reduce the amount of heartburn the other agencies have with ACIS development, and that they will lead to an even better product this year. I have checked the new procedures with Bob Lipshutz' office, which says that they are both legal and fair. As far as the Congress is concerned, I suspect they will judge us not for our processes but rather for the end result.

I therefore recommend that you authorize me to sign the directive at Tab A which puts the new procedures into effect.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

OMB and Congressional  
Liaison concur.

Rick/Bill



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
July 20, 1978

Phil Wise

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President  
Fran Voorde

HUMPHREY NORTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIPS:  
CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION AND  
ANNOUNCEMENT

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
	WARREN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/20/78

Mr. President:

Phil/Fran recommend  
against a ceremony.

Rick



MEMORANDUM

THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT *WJ*

SUBJECT: HUMPHREY NORTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIPS:  
CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT

In accordance with your instructions we have notified appropriate members of the House and Senate authorization and appropriation committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over international scholarship programs of your intention to establish the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarships. Attached is a list of those who were consulted. Nearly all expressed their support for the proposal, many enthusiastically. A couple of House Republicans, however, reserved judgment and one, Elford Cederberg (R-Mich.), ranking minority member of the House State Department Appropriations Subcommittee, thought the Congress had already done enough in Humphrey's memory by providing funds for the Humphrey Institute.

We have also sought the advice of several members on an appropriate forum for announcement of the scholarships. I recommend that the announcement take place at a bill signing of H.R. 12222, the international development foreign assistance authorization bill. Now in conference, the bill is expected to be ready for your signature in about three weeks. Since this bill contains many Humphrey initiatives I believe it would provide an appropriate opportunity, with members of Congress present, for announcement of the Humphrey scholarships.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

*Phil -  
Held -  
We'll see how  
12222 turns  
out  
J*

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NOTIFIED OF THE  
PROPOSED HUBERT H. HUMPHREY NORTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIPS

House International Relations Committee

Leo C. Zablocki, Chairman  
Dante B. Fascell

William S. Broomfield  
John Buchanan

House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce  
and Judiciary

John M. Slack, Chairman

Elford A. Cederberg

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

John Sparkman, Chairman  
Frank Church  
Claiborne Pell

Clifford P. Case

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice and  
Commerce

Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman  
Daniel K. Inouye

Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.  
Edward W. Brooke

WASHINGTON

DATE: 18 JUL 78

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

ZBIG BRZEZINSKI

FRAN VOORDE

PHIL WISE

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENT'S MEMO RE HUMPHREY NORTH SOUTH SCHOLARSHIP  
CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: +

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

B.11 -  
check of  
schedules

2/18 - personally mark

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
BRUCE KIRSCHENBAUM *BK*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mayor Tom Bradley  
Thursday, July 20, 1978  
12:00 Noon (10 minutes), Oval Office  
Photo Opportunity

I. Purpose

This meeting has been scheduled as a general meeting on a number of issues Tom is concerned with including the following:

1. Los Angeles' situation post-Proposition 13.
2. Give you a message from the Los Angeles Jewish community.
3. Situation with the 1984 Summer Olympics.

We have agreed that there would be no indications to the press that Tom is making any specific requests of you, thereby removing any possible need to respond negatively regarding Proposition 13 or the Olympics.

II. Background

1. Proposition 13. The crises predicted before Proposition 13 have not materialized. However, next year things could get worse. Tom is serving on a government reform commission which Jerry Brown appointed and is due to report to the Governor next year on how state-local financing and government services should be realigned.

2. The message from the Jewish community is a political need of Tom's.
3. Tom has asked the Los Angeles City Council to withdraw the City's bid to host the 1984 summer olympics. Under the international rules, the host City must assume liability for any deficits incurred, and a waiver of this requirement has been refused. (Since New York City was the only other competitor in the initial bidding, Hugh Carey and Ed Koch are now reviewing whether they should bid again. If neither City does, the United States could lose out as the host country.)

### III. Attendees

Besides Mayor Bradley and myself, Deputy Mayor Ray Remy and Bruce Kirschenbaum will be in attendance.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/20/78

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned today  
and has been given to Congressional  
Liaison for delivery.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Ronna Frieberg

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: DAVID AARON  
SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Javits

On the return trip from Panama, Senator Javits said he would be sending you two memoranda concerning a proposed investment fund for developing countries and the US-Mexican Quadripartite Commission. He did so and Dr. Brzezinski sent him an interim reply on July 6th. State, Treasury and NSC staff have agreed that the outlook is not good for the Senator's suggestions. The State Department will respond directly to him with an assessment of his ideas.

Since Senator Javits has been very helpful to us on two key issues, the Witteveen Facility and your requests for bilateral and multilateral assistance, I recommend that you sign the attached letter to him that thanks him for his leadership and refers to Cy Vance's reply to his suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Senator Jacob Javits

I want you to know that I deeply appreciate your leadership in the Senate on the Witteveen Facility and my requests for bilateral and multilateral assistance. Your support has been invaluable to me and my Administration.

As you know, Zbig has asked Cy Vance to reply directly to the thoughtful memos that you gave me during our flight home from Panama. I am always interested in your views and hope you will continue to give me your assessments of matters that concern us both.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy", with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

The Honorable Jacob K. Javits  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mayor Tom Bradley  
Thursday, July 20, 1978 at 12 noon  
10 Minutes (Oval Office)

Anne Wexler just came by to suggest that you make three brief requests of Tom at your meeting with him today, as follows:

- (1) Solicit Tom's help with Congressman Waxman on our Supplemental Fiscal Assistance Bill. Mr. Waxman is on the Subcommittee reviewing the bill and we sorely need his support. Supplemental fiscal assistance is more important to California than any other state because of the effects of Proposition 13; Tom knows that.
- (2) Solicit Tom's help with Senator Cranston regarding the Administration's state incentives piece of your urban policy. We have submitted the State Incentives Program Bill as an amendment to the HUD Authorization Bill, and mark-up will occur today. Senator Cranston's support is critical.
- (3) Ask Tom to solicit Congressman Phil Burton and Jim Corman's support of our Civil Service Reform Bill.

Tom supports us on all these issues and would be pleased that you asked him to help. We can give Tom any additional briefing on these subjects that he may need, though I doubt that any will be necessary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*  
SUBJECT: Meeting to Receive Constitution  
of the Virgin Islands  
Thursday, July 20, 1978  
12:20-12:25 p.m. Oval Office

The purpose of the brief meeting is for you to receive the proposed Constitution of the Virgin Islands from Governor Juan F. Luis.

Background

The Congress in 1976 authorized the people of the Virgin Islands to elect delegates to a convention to draft a constitution. Such delegates were thereafter elected; they held lengthy drafting sessions and numerous public hearings; and they completed their business in April 1978.

The next step is the presentation of the document to the President. Thereafter the Executive Branch has 60 days to comment. OMB will coordinate the comments of the interested agencies and, based on them, will prepare a statement for you to transmit the constitution to the Congress. The Congress, likewise, will have 60 days to consider the Constitution. If, after this period, Congress has neither modified nor amended the constitution by joint resolution, the constitution will be considered approved. At that point, it will be returned to the territory where a referendum will either reject it or put it into effect.

The Interior Department does have some concerns about the Constitution, but nothing that would cause us to recommend amendment or modification of the Constitution. It will very likely be automatically approved.

Although there is considerable local opposition to the document, it will also very likely be approved by voters in the Virgin Islands.

Secretary Andrus recommends that you not make any statement for or against the document, but that you thank them for coming all the way to Washington to bring it to you, and promise that it will be carefully and thoughtfully reviewed before it is transmitted to the Congress.

Participants

Governor Juan F. Luis - Independent, filling the unexpired term of former Governor Cyril King, who died last year

Ron de Lugo - Congressman; Democrat

Alexander Farrelly - Chairman of the Constitutional Convention

Secretary Cecil Andrus

Undersecretary James Joseph

Ruth Van Cleve - Director, Office of Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior

(I understand that Governor Luis, Congressman de Lugo and Mr. Farrelly are all probable candidates for governor of the Virgin Islands, although no formal announcements have yet been made by any of them).

Press: White House Photographer only.

6:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*

SUBJECT: INFORMAL DINNER WITH EDITORS OF TIME MAGAZINE  
AND WASHINGTON STAR  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1978, 6:30 P.M

BACKGROUND:

This is the first in a series of informal dinners that you have agreed to host for national media figures. As I mentioned in my earlier memo these people are constantly in a position of making judgments about your character and your motives without having any personal knowledge of you. The purpose here is not to get a good story per se, but to develop somewhat of a personal relationship with these people. The gathering has been billed as informal and will, of course, be off-the-record. For some of the guests it will be the first time that they have met you informally and for some of the wives, I'm sure, the first time they have been invited to the White House for an occasion such as this.

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ajemian (wife-Betty)

Bob was named Washington Bureau Chief for TIME magazine on April 1, 1978. Prior to that he was TIME'S National Political Editor in New York. He joined TIME after LIFE folded, where he had been Assistant Managing Editor.

Mr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Ray Cave (Mrs. Cave regretted)

Cave has been Managing Editor for TIME for about a year. He was with the Baltimore SUN and prior to joining TIME he was Executive Editor of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED for 15 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Graves (wife-Eleanor)

Graves worked for LIFE for 20 years and was Managing Editor for the last five. When LIFE folded he became Hedley Donovan's #1 assistant and has remained in that position. His title is Corporate Editor.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grunwald (wife-Beverly)

Henry is from Vienna and was the youngest senior editor named at TIME. He was Managing Editor for 9 years with TIME-LIFE books and joined TIME as one of Donovan's assistants. On a par with Graves.

Mr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Hedley Donovan

Donovan is Editor in Chief of TIME. His wife is very ill with cancer and is in the hospital. They were unable to accept.

Washington STAR:

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gart (wife-Jeanne)

Was Chief of Correspondents for Time-Life Newservice for 10 years. Was named Editor of the STAR about a month ago when the STAR was purchased by TIME.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Yoder (wife-Jane)

Ed is Editorial Page Editor of the STAR. From North Carolina. Has been in this position for several years at the STAR and Gart has decided to keep him on.

3717

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
July 20, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE  
ACTION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

9:45 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President,  
Some good news  
/ Tony Stramb



J. STRAUB

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

309 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

ROLL CALL

Subject .....

Date ....., 197...

*Final Passage*

AYES	NAME	NAYS
✓	Mr. Udall.....	
✓	Mr. Hanley.....	
✓	Mr. Wilson.....	
✓	Mr. White.....	
✓	Mr. Ford.....	
✓	Mr. Clay.....	
✓	Mrs. Schroeder.....	
✓	Mr. Lehman.....	✓
	Mrs. Spellman.....	✓
✓	Mr. Harris.....	
✓	Mr. Solarz.....	
✓	Mr. Myers.....	
✓	Mr. Heftel.....	
✓	Mr. Garcia.....	
✓	Mr. Metcalfe.....	
✓	Mr. Ryan.....	
✓	Mr. Derwinski.....	✓
	Mr. Rousselot.....	✓
	Mr. Collins.....	✓
	Mr. Taylor.....	✓
	Mr. Gilman.....	✓
✓	Mr. Lott.....	✓
✓	Mr. Leach.....	
✓	Mr. Corcoran.....	
✓	Mr. Nix, Chairman.....	

18

7

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM/Ts*  
LES FRANCIS  
TERRY STRAUB *TS*

SUBJECT: Post Office and Civil Service Committee Action  
on the Civil Service Reform Bill

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, after intense debate and some acrimony, passed the Civil Service Reform bill tonight 18-7. Although we got most of the bill out of Committee intact, there were a few undesirable additions to the final version. These include:

1. Hatch Act reform - We will likely try to strip this off on a point of order in the Rules Committee.
2. Federal Firefighters' Workweek/Pay bill - The bill you recently vetoed was successfully added at the last moment by Rep. Herb Harris. We defeated an attempt earlier in the afternoon on this 13-12 but lost on a reconsideration 14-11 after a switch by two Republicans. We will move to strip this in the Rules Committee as well on a point of order.

Both of these Rules Committee initiatives will require help from the Speaker. (The Vice President has spoken to him about this.)

3. Spellman Amendment - As you know, this amendment makes a "demonstration" project of the Senior Executive Service. We lost a motion to overturn this by one vote (13-12). This will have to be remedied on the floor since there is no real question as to its "germaneness."

*gjh help  
if necessary*

We were able to successfully defeat several other damaging amendments, including a motion to attach the Pay Comparability Act and a motion to "table" the entire bill for later consideration.

Regarding Title VII (Labor/Management section), we will need to make some adjustments on the floor. Most of Rep. Udall's compromise amendments carried, thereby allowing some Democrats to assist us with final passage. We will analyze each amendment over the next several days to determine where we need to offer floor amendments to preserve your intent in this area.

We have had discussions with Rep. Bolling regarding the Rules Committee procedure and will pursue individual members of the Committee tomorrow to discuss a more complete strategy.

I have attached, for your review, a tally of the final vote. The margin is somewhat misleading to the extent that several members who were obstructive during the Committee debates ultimately voted for final passage as it became a "fait accompli."

Special thanks are due to Reps. Udall, Nix, and Derwinski. Others will receive notes of thanks tomorrow.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH JOHN HAMPTON STENNIS (CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE,  
4TH DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI)

Thursday, July 19, 1978

9:13 a.m. (2 minutes)

The Oval Office

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*

I. PURPOSE

A photo with the President for use in campaign materials.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: John Hampton Stennis, 43, of Jackson, Mississippi, is the son of Senator John Stennis. He has been a state representative since 1969 and is currently Chairman of the House banking committee. A political figure in his own right, he has tried to downplay his family connection during his campaign.

Stennis ran in a field of seven candidates in the June 6 Mississippi primary. While always the strong favorite for the nomination, he was held to 43.1%; although this was ahead of his closest rival, James Disharoon, by better than 2-1, he fell seven percentage points short of the majority needed to win the nomination, and faced Disharoon in a June 27 run-off, which Stennis won, 57.8% to 42.2%.

Disharoon, a fellow state representative, gave Stennis a stronger-than-expected race by mounting a costly media drive, financed in large part by family wealth. Disharoon also benefitted from a late endorsement by the state AFL-CIO.

Stennis' campaign during the primary and run-off focused on his legislative accomplishments, particularly in the field of financial reform, which reflected his influential position as Chairman of the banking committee. Although he enjoys high name recognition in the state, he campaigned in a reserved, intellectual manner which is said to have left his campaign devoid of much enthusiasm.

Stennis' Republican opponent is Jon C. Hinson, administrative assistant to Congressman Thad Cochran, the Republican incumbent who is vacating this seat to run for Senate against Maurice Dantin. Stennis would be the odds-on favorite were it not for a third candidate, Evan Doss, a black tax assessor who is relying on the high percentage of black voters in the district (30-35%) to strengthen his chances. His effort may also be buoyed by Charles Evers' independent candidacy for the Senate seat.

The fourth district is in Southwestern Mississippi (Jackson, Vicksburg).

B. Participants: John Hampton Stennis

C. Press Plan: White House photographer


### III. TALKING POINTS

- A. Mention your recent meeting with Maurice Dantin and your discussion of the Republicans' eagerness to win the Senate race, as well as the key role the black vote will play in Mississippi this year.
- B. Danny Cupit, your coordinator in Mississippi, has been working closely with Stennis and Dantin.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER   
DATE: JULY 20, 1978  
SUBJECT: POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS UPDATE

As of late last night, Wayne Horvitz was cautiously optimistic about the progress of the postal negotiations. Here is his report:

"We are continuing to meet and explore with both sides alternatives to their position on the crucial issues involved in the discussion of the "no lay-off" clause and other related clauses. We have in our possession more than one position from both sides. This will take time and may be the final issue to be resolved along with wages if we can get an agreement without invoking other procedures.

"Most of the craft negotiations are completed and several other outstanding national contract clauses have been signed.

"The Rural Letter Carriers represented by an independent union may be very close to an agreement. This could be of some significance today.

"I have prepared a list of names to submit for a fact-finding panel as required by law if that becomes necessary."

Your press conference tonight will take place while the negotiations are in their last few hours. I suggest that you simply decline to comment on any aspect of the negotiations during this sensitive period. Jody agrees.

CC: Barry Bosworth  
Charlie Schultze  
Stu Eizenstat  
Bob Malson  
Bob Lipshutz  
Gene Eidenburg  
Jody Powell  
Frank Moore  
Wayne Horvitz  
Paul Jensen  
Hamilton Jordan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Landon Butler

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President

DOUG FRASER



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER *DLB*

DATE: JULY 19, 1978

SUBJECT: DOUG FRASER

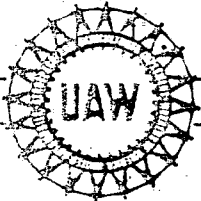
Doug Fraser has today resigned from John Dunlop's Labor-Management Group, in protest over the business community's attitude on labor law reform, national health insurance, tax reform, minimum wage and other issues.

Doug's statement is very strong, but it is an accurate reflection of the feeling of labor leaders in general.

The statement is attached: I think it is worth your time to read it in its entirety, and you may want to call him to discuss his position further.

*Landon -  
Lead today's STAR.  
The whole thing  
came out as an  
attack by Fraser  
on me. Check with  
the V.P. & get a  
copy of Fraser's statement  
to Gorman!*

*J*



INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE &amp; AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

DOUGLAS A. FRASER, PRESIDENT

EMIL MAZEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS

PAT GREATHOUSE • KEN BANNON • DENNIS McDERMOTT • IRVING BLUESTONE • ODESSA KOMER • MARC STEPP • MARTIN GERBER

July 17, 1978

Dear Labor-Management Group Member:

I deeply regret that it was necessary to cancel the meeting of the Labor-Management Group scheduled for July 19. It was my intention to tell you personally at that meeting what I must now convey in this letter, because the Group is not planning to meet again until late September.

I have come to the reluctant conclusion that my participation in the Labor-Management Group cannot continue. I am therefore resigning from the Group as of July 19. You are entitled to know why I take this action and you should understand that I have the highest regard for John Dunlop, my colleagues on the labor side and, as individuals, those who represent the corporate elite in the Group.

Attractive as the personalities may be, we all sit in a representative capacity. I have concluded that participation in these meetings is no longer useful to me or to the 1.5 million workers I represent as president of the UAW.

I believe leaders of the business community, with few exceptions, have chosen to wage a one-sided class war today in this country--a war against working people, the unemployed, the poor, the minorities, the very young and the very old, and even many in the middle class of our society. The leaders of industry, commerce and finance in the United States have broken and discarded the fragile, unwritten compact previously existing during a past period of growth and progress.

For a considerable time, the leaders of business and labor have sat at the Labor-Management Group's table -- recognizing differences, but seeking consensus where it existed. That worked because the business community in the U.S. succeeded in advocating a general loyalty to an allegedly benign capitalism that emphasized private property, independence and self-regulation along with an allegiance to free, democratic politics.

That system has worked best, of course, for the "haves" in our society rather than the "have-nots". Yet it survived in part because of an unspoken foundation: that when things got bad enough for a segment of society, the business elite "gave" a little bit -- enabling government

or interest groups to better conditions somewhat for that segment. That give usually came only after sustained struggle, such as that waged by the labor movement in the 1930's and the civil rights movement in the 1960's.

The acceptance of the labor movement, such as it has been, came because business feared the alternatives. Corporate America didn't join the fight to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the Voting Rights Act, but it eventually accepted the inevitability of that legislation. Other similar pieces of legislation aimed at the human needs of the disadvantaged have become national policy only after real struggle.

This system is not as it should be, yet progress has been made under it. But today, I am convinced there has been a shift on the part of the business community toward confrontation, rather than cooperation. Now, business groups are tightening their control over American society. As that grip tightens, it is the "have-nots" who are squeezed.

The latest breakdown in our relationship is also perhaps the most serious. The fight waged by the business community against the Labor Law Reform bill stands as the most vicious, unfair attack upon the labor movement in more than 30 years. Corporate leaders knew it was not the "power grab by Big Labor" that they portrayed it to be. Instead, it became an extremely moderate, fair piece of legislation that only corporate outlaws would have had need to fear. Labor law reform itself would not have organized a single worker. Rather, it would have begun to limit the ability of certain rogue employers to keep workers from choosing democratically to be represented by unions through employer delay and outright violation of existing labor law.

I know that some of the business representatives in the Group argued inside the Business Roundtable for neutrality. But having lost, they helped to bankroll (through the Roundtable and other organizations) the dishonest and ugly multimillion dollar campaign against labor law reform. In that effort, the business representatives in the Group were allied with groups such as the Committee to Defeat the Union Bosses, the Committee for a Union Free Environment, the Right-To-Work Committee, the Americans Against Union Control of Government and such individuals as R. Heath Larry, Richard Leshner and Orrin Hatch.

The new flexing of business muscle can be seen in many other areas. The rise of multinational corporations that know neither patriotism nor morality but only self-interest, has made accountability almost non-existent. At virtually every level, I discern a demand by business for docile government and unrestrained corporate individualism. Where industry once yearned for subservient unions, it now wants no unions at all.

General Motors Corp. is a specific case in point. GM, the largest manufacturing corporation in the world, has received responsibility, productivity and cooperation from the UAW and its members. In return, GM has given us a Southern strategy designed to set-up a non-union network that threatens the hard-fought gains won by the UAW. We have given stability and have been rewarded with hostility. Overseas, it is the same. General Motors not only invests heavily in South Africa, it refuses to recognize the black unions there.

My message should be very clear: if corporations like General Motors want confrontation, they cannot expect cooperation in return from Labor.

There are many other examples of the new class war being waged by business. Everyone in the Group knows there is no chance the business elite will join the fight for national health insurance or even remain neutral, despite the fact that the U.S. is the only industrial country in the world, except for South Africa, without it. We are presently locked in battle with corporate interests on the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill. We were at odds on improvements in the minimum wage, on Social Security financing, and virtually every other piece of legislation presented to the Congress recently.

Business blames inflation on workers, the poor, the consumer and uses it as a club against them. Price hikes and profit increases are ignored while corporate representatives tell us we can't afford to stop killing and maiming workers in unsafe factories. They tell us we must postpone moderate increases in the minimum wage for those whose labor earns so little they can barely survive.

Our tax laws are a scandal, yet corporate America wants even wider inequities. If people truly understood, they would choose not Proposition 13 but rather an overhaul of the tax system to make business and the rich pay their fair share. The wealthy seek not to close loopholes, but to widen them by advocating the capital gains tax rollback that will bring them a huge bonanza.

Even the very foundations of America's democratic process are threatened by the new approach of the business elite. No democratic country in the world has lower rates of voter participation than the U.S., except Botswana. Moreover, our voting participation is class-skewed--about 50 percent more of the affluent vote than workers and 90 percent to 300 percent more of the rich vote than the poor, the black, the young and the hispanic. Yet business groups regularly finance politicians, referenda and legislative battles to continue barriers to citizen participation in elections. In Ohio, for example, many corporations in the Fortune 500 furnished the money to repeal fair and democratic voter registration.

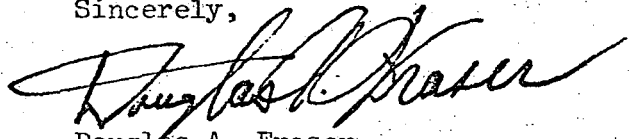
Even if all the barriers to such participation were removed, there would be no rush to the polls by so many in our society who feel the sense of helplessness and inability to affect the system in any way. The Republican Party remains controlled by and the Democratic Party heavily influenced by business interests. The reality is that both are weak and ineffective as parties, with no visible, clear-cut ideological differences between them, because of business domination. Corporate America has more to lose by the turn off of citizens from the system than organized labor. But it is always the latter that fights to encourage participation and the former that works to stifle it.

For all these reasons, I have concluded there is no point to continue sitting down at Labor-Management Group meetings and philosophizing about the future of the country and the world when we on the labor side have so little in common with those across the table. I cannot sit there seeking unity with the leaders of American industry, while they try to destroy us and ruin the lives of the people I represent.

I would rather sit with the rural poor, the desperate children of urban blight, the victims of racism, and working people seeking a better life than with those whose religion is the status quo, whose goal is profit and whose hearts are cold. We in the UAW intend to reforge the links with those who believe in struggle: the kind of people who sat-down in the factories in the 1930's and who marched in Selma in the 1960's.

I cannot assure you that we will be successful in making new alliances and forming new coalitions to help our nation find its way. But I can assure you that we will try.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Douglas A. Fraser". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Douglas" being particularly prominent.

Douglas A. Fraser  
President

DAF:dsc  
opeiu494

# NEWS FROM UAW



11:00 a.m.

Wednesday

July 19, 19

DON STILLMAN, Director

Public Relations and Publications Dept.  
8000 E. Jefferson Ave. - Detroit, Mich. 48214

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

## UAW PRESIDENT FRASER RESIGNS FROM LABOR-MANAGEMENT GROUP

UAW President Douglas A. Fraser today resigned from the Labor-Management Group, a top-level, non-governmental committee of eight major corporation executives and eight ranking labor leaders.

The group has met regularly under the leadership of Professor John T. Dunlop, former Secretary of Labor, and attempted to arrive at cooperative approaches to substantive issues, such as energy problems, inflation, unemployment, rising health care costs, and others.

The text of the letter sent to individual members of the Labor-Management Group is attached.

Those members representing management are: Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., chairman, Bechtel Corp.; Reginald H. Jones, chairman, General Electric Co.; Thomas A. Murphy, chairman, General Motors Corp.; Donald S. Perkins, chairman, Jewel Companies, Inc.; Irving S. Shapiro, chairman, E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; George S. Shultz, president, Bechtel Corp.; Edgar B. Speer, chairman, U.S. Steel Corp.; Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman, Mobil Oil Corp.; and Walter B. Wriston, chairman, First National City Bank.

Labor members are: Murray H. Finley, president, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers; Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers International Union; Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; Lloyd McBride, president, United Steelworkers; George Meany, president, AFL-CIO; and Martin J. Ward, president, United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitters.

# # # # #

opeiu494

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7-20-78

Phil, Fran

Try to work out  
8 77th Convention  
in Sept - Check  
i me before final  
acceptance

JC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *Stu*  
STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT: Bakke Statement

Attached is a memorandum on the Bakke case that we recommend you send to each Department and Agency head. The memorandum re-states the Administration's commitment to affirmative action programs and makes clear that the Bakke decision reenforces that commitment.

The memorandum has three purposes: First, we are concerned that some Department and Agency heads will interrupt or ease their affirmative action commitments because of some of the language in the Bakke opinion. Second, we believe you need to re-state publicly your commitment to affirmative action; despite your statement to out-of-town editors, general perception in the black and civil rights communities is that you have not made any public statements after Bakke. Third, we think it would be helpful to have a public statement issued prior to a NAACP-sponsored conference on Bakke this week.

The memorandum has been approved by the Justice Department.

If you approve, we recommend that the memorandum be released to the press.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

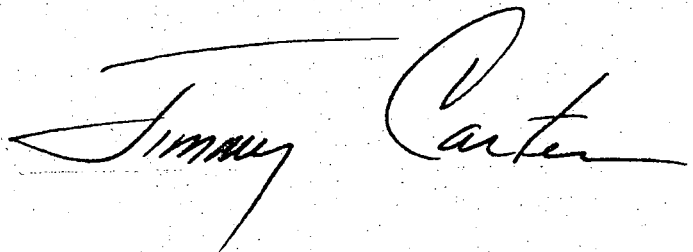
MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Since my Administration began, I have been strongly committed to a policy of affirmative action. It is through such programs that we can expect to remove the effects of discrimination and ensure equal opportunities for all Americans.

With your help, this Administration has been able to develop and implement meaningful affirmative action programs throughout the Federal government, and as a result minority employment has increased to its highest level in history.

The recent decision by the Supreme Court in Bakke enables us to continue those efforts without interruption. That historic decision indicates that properly tailored affirmative action plans, which provide minorities with increased access to federal programs and jobs and which are fair to all Americans, are consistent with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and with the Constitution.

I want to make certain that, in the aftermath of Bakke, you continue to develop, implement and enforce vigorously affirmative action programs. I also want to make certain that the Administration's strong commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action is recognized and understood by all Americans.


A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Jimmy" is written with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right. The last name "Carter" is written with a large, sweeping initial "C" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE, CHARLES O'KEEFE 

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA STATE  
PRESIDENTS AND NATIONAL OFFICERS

I. Purpose

To indicate your support for the activities of the FFA and to receive a plaque and a copy of "The FFA at 50" a history of the organization.

II. Background

The State Presidents are attending their annual meeting. They met with Secretary Bergland yesterday and are arriving from a breakfast at the Capitol with 150 members of Congress. They will tour the White House following this meeting.

Participants

51 State Presidents (Including Puerto Rico)  
44 Second Officers (either Secretary or Vice Presidents)  
3 FFA guests from "Young Farmers"  
The U.K. equivalent of FFA

Ken Johnson - National President will make presentation  
Howard Morrison - National Secretary  
Peg Armstrong - Vice President  
Rob Hovis - Vice President  
Dee Sokolosky - Vice President  
Chris Hardee - Vice President

Press

Full coverage

III. Talking Points

Jim Fallows is preparing



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, <sup>Jim</sup>ERIC SCHNURER <sup>ES</sup>

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Future Farmers of America

1. In a sense, I am able to be with you today as President because of the FFA. The first office I ever held was as secretary of the Plains High School FFA Chapter. At the time, I was a shy young country boy. But through my work in our local FFA Chapter, I began to learn about organizational structure and working with people. I learned how to get things accomplished, and how to work for things that are important to you. I learned how to make a speech. And I learned more and more about agriculture, and the contribution farm families make to our country. You might say I started my career in public service with that office in the local FFA Chapter. I still carry with me today the lessons I started learning back then.

2. I have stayed associated with the FFA all through my life. Each year, the Plains FFA Chapter chooses its Outstanding Member of the Year, and Carter's Warehouse, which, as you might guess, is my peanut business, always sponsors his trip to the FFA Convention in Kansas City. I think for that reason, the FFA made me an honorary lifetime member. And I'm very glad that they did. This has enabled me to stay in touch with FFA students like you at the junior and senior high school level.

3. You all know that I'm a farmer. I've also had many other careers, as an engineer, in the Navy, as a businessman, and in public service. And I've been able to travel all across our country, and meet many different people involved in different occupations. I am always impressed that the single most innovative group in our country -- the people most eager to try new ideas and seek new solutions -- are the farmers. Farmers have always been the backbone of our country. But today, it is becoming very expensive to start a farm of your own. I know this is very discouraging to young people like yourselves, who would like to be farmers. We are trying to make that problem easier for you. The Farmer's Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture helps young farmers like you get credit and loans for farm ownership. They have been doing a good job of helping new farmers buy their farms. My Administration is trying to help them do more. We have been working on legislation to expand credit under this program, and I think we will soon be able to put it into effect.

4. There are many things that I hope to do as President. Much of the work we are doing, however, won't be finished in just a few months, or even years. In working to improve the lives of all Americans, in many diverse and complex areas, we must realize that significant progress is going to develop over decades, and even generations -- not just days and week. The work that we are beginning today -- to make America, and the world, better places to live -- is going to have to be

carried on, and maybe even completed, by young people like you.

My Administration is currently working on many such programs. We are working on an energy program for our country, so that we can increase our security by decreasing our dependence on foreign oil. We must also begin looking towards the future in questions of energy, as we realize that most of our current energy sources are fast-depleting, finite stores of natural resources. The future of our society rests greatly on the energy plans we lay today. It is important that you become involved and interested in planning for it wisely.

Another issue which will have great bearing on the world in which you people will be making the decisions, is nuclear proliferation. As the great arsenals of the nuclear nations expand, as the atomic threat spreads to other nations, the peace and security of every citizen of the world is endangered. We must act wisely, and we must act now, to make sure not only that you have the best possible world to enjoy, but also that you have a world at all. There are many such issues which will need your continuing work. Such things as reforming the government, and ensuring an equal opportunity for all Americans to live a decent life, will continue to be important long after my Administration, and well through your own lifetimes.

We're working now to improve and strengthen the future of our country. I hope you will join me in our efforts. We will need your concern and dedication. Working together, we can help make progress for all our people.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

To Jack Chase

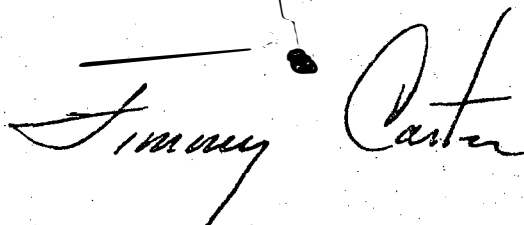
Your retirement from the Veterans Administration leaves us with a sense of loss, but also of great appreciation that men like you have served this country.

Your thirty years of distinguished service to our Nation's veterans as a practicing physician, educator, administrator, and particularly as Chief Medical Director, have earned the thanks of all Americans.

You capably addressed the needs of our veterans who were poor, elderly, or disabled in war; you directed the largest health care system in the United States with skill, compassion and great personal integrity. The role you played in improving the efficiency and quality of VA health care has made the Veterans Administration a true national resource.

May you and Mrs. Chase have continued success in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,". There is a small black dot or mark above the signature.

Dr. John D. Chase  
Chief Medical Director  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420

WASHINGTON

DATE: 18 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: JIM FALLOWS

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE LETTER OF APPRECIATION FOR DR. CHASE,  
RETIRING CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF VA

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1000 AM THURSDAY 20 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 14 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre, Jr.  
Director

SUBJECT:

Letter of Appreciation for  
Dr. John D. Chase, Retiring  
Chief Medical Director of the  
Veterans Administration

Dr. John D. Chase, who recently briefed you on options for a future Veterans Administration health care role, is retiring on July 20, 1978, after 30 years with the Veterans Administration, most recently as Chief Medical Director. Jack Chase has been a remarkable public servant and has done a truly heroic job as head of VA's medical programs. In view of his distinguished service, I believe that it would be most appropriate for you to sign the attached letter thanking him for his service and congratulating him on his retirement. I know that receiving this letter from you would mean a great deal to Dr. Chase, who has been extremely loyal to Administration efforts with VA.

My staff would be pleased to convey this letter to Dr. Chase at his retirement reception on July 20.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington

Dear Dr. Chase:

On behalf of the Nation's many veterans, their families, and Americans who value quality health care for our veterans, I am honored to congratulate you on the event of your retirement from the Veterans Administration.

Your thirty years of dedicated service to veterans, as practicing physician, educator, administrator, and most especially as Chief Medical Director, have been exemplary. You have eloquently championed the needs of our war-disabled, poor and elderly veterans, and have directed the largest health care system in America with skill, compassion and great personal integrity. Your valuable contributions and major improvements to the efficiency and quality of VA health care, have made the Veterans Administration a true national resource. I join millions of Americans in thanking you for your splendid career.

I wish you and Mrs. Chase all possible success, and well-deserved enjoyment of your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Dr. John D. Chase  
Chief Medical Director  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420

ID 783644

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 18 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: JIM FALLOWS

*Jon*

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE LETTER OF APPRECIATION FOR DR. CHASE,  
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+ BY: 1000 AM THURSDAY 20 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*revised letter attached*

*J.E.*

*7/19/78*



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 14 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre, Jr. (Signed) JLM  
Director

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Sincerely,

Dr. John D. Chase  
Chief Medical Director  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420

J. Alter  
7/19/78

LETTER TO DR. CHASE OF VA ON OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

To Jack Chase:

Your retirement from the Veterans Administration leaves us with a sense of loss, but also of great appreciation that men like you have served this country.

Your thirty years of distinguished service to our nation's veterans as a practicing physician, educator, administrator, and particularly as Chief Medical Director, have earned the thanks of all Americans.

You capably addressed the needs of our veterans who were poor, elderly, or disabled in war; you directed the largest health care system in the United States with skill, compassion and great personal integrity. The role you played in improving the efficiency and quality of VA health care has made the Veterans Administration a true national resource.

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Dr. John D. Chase  
Chief Medical Director  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420

July 19, 1978

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Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420



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Your retirement from the Veterans Administration leaves us with a sense of loss, but also of great appreciation that men like you have served this country.

Your thirty years of distinguished service to our nation's veterans as a practicing physician, educator, administrator, and particularly as Chief Medical Director, have earned the thanks of all Americans.

You capably addressed the needs of our veterans who were poor, elderly, or disabled in war; you directed the largest health care system in the United States with skill, compassion and great personal integrity. The role you played in improving the efficiency and quality of VA health care has made the Veterans Administration a true national resource.

May you and Mrs. Chase have continued success in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Dr. John D. Chase  
Chief Medical Director  
Veterans Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20420

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

CC: Hamilton Jordan  
Fran Voorde  
Phil Wise

CONSTITUENT OUTREACH PLAN

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
	WARREN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

Tim -  
The idea is  
OK  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT RK  
SUBJECT: Outreach Plan

At Hamilton's suggestion, I have drawn up a constituency outreach plan for the remainder of this year and the first part of next. The centerpiece is a series of state briefings, modeled on the State Chairmen briefings which were well received.

State Briefing

Basically, the approach is the same, including the 20-minute time period we would request with you. A group of 30 to 40 people would receive two hours of briefings from White House Senior staff members, and then closing remarks from you. Your time would be at 11:40 or 12; then staff members will mingle with the group at a light buffet lunch.

The 9 state delegations and the time frame are listed on the third page. The composition of the group will be determined by four or five people familiar with the state and in consultation with the State Chairman. The emphasis will be on civic and political leaders who don't come to Washington as a matter of course.

Thus, we'll look for state legislators, labor leaders, early Carters, key civic and political leaders. Governors, big-city mayors, and members of Congress will be informed of the program --- but it is really a "first-time around" briefing that we have in mind, one too general for them.

Special Events

We (your staff) helped blow it on Cinco de Mayo; we don't want to fail to observe National Hispanic Heritage Week in mid-September. In addition to a reception at the White House, we want to videotape you and RSC in Spanish and English for use on radio and TV throughout the country.

-2-

A Black event is tentatively scheduled for October 18; and Anne Wexler has a day-long briefing that would culminate with an evening reception for ethnics tentatively scheduled for November 1.

I have discussed the dates with Phil Wise, who will await your reaction.

State Briefings

August 3 --- New Jersey

August 10 --- Ohio

August 17 --- Pennsylvania

September --- North Carolina

September 21 --- Illinois

October 5 --- Louisiana

October 19 --- New York

November 16 --- Washington

December 6 --- Wisconsin

Special Event

Wed. - Thurs. (13 or 14)

September 15 - Reception -  
Buffet, Hispanic Leaders

September 27 - DNC F.R.

October 18 - Black Event

November 1 - 3 - Ethnic Event

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
July 20, 1978

Jim Gammill

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

The original has been given to Bob Linder.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft  
Hamilton Jordan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1978

*Let's look  
beyond Minnesota  
for a while  
now*

*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JAMES F. GAMMILL, JR. *JFG*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Appointment

Attached for your signature is a new nomination document for W. K. Smith, of Minnesota, to be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Railway Association for a term of six years vice Arthur D. Lewis, resigned.

You signed a nomination on July 11 for Mr. Smith showing him from the State of Illinois which was an error on our part.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT  
JIM GAMMILL *Jim G*

SUBJECT: Presidential Appointment

Attached for your signature is the nomination document for W. K. Smith, of Illinois, to be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Railway Association for a term of six years vice Arthur D. Lewis, resigned.

Mr. Smith is Vice President and Director of Transportation for General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis.

You approved this action in a memo dated November 9, 1977.

All necessary checks have been completed.

*The White House,*

*19*

*To the  
Senate of the United States.*

*I nominate* W. K. Smith, of Minnesota, to be

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Railway

Association for a term of six years, vice Arthur D. Lewis, resigned.

*Jimmy Carter*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF  
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Women represent more than half of the population of this country, but still do not enjoy the specific protection of the United States Constitution. They continue to face discrimination and unequal treatment in many spheres of human activity.

I have made clear before that ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is and will remain a priority with this Administration. In addition, I am determined that every resource of the Federal government be applied to eliminating discrimination and inequality based on sex.

This Administration has made important gains, particularly in increasing the participation of women in Federal government. However, I am convinced of the need to increase our effort to achieve equal treatment for women throughout the Nation.

In response to this need, I have asked my Assistant, Midge Costanza, to focus her efforts on women's issues with particular emphasis on the Equal Rights Amendment and implementation of the International Women's Year Plan of Action. As my Assistant she will be expected to:

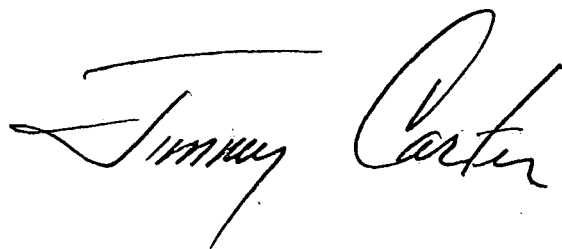
- participate in the development of all domestic policy decisions of this Administration which affect women;
- assure that I am fully advised of the impact on women of policy decisions, legislation and Federal programs;
- coordinate the Interdepartmental Task Force on women, established by Section 6 of Executive Order 12050;

- provide liaison and support for the National Advisory Committee for Women established by Executive Order 12050;
- monitor and provide frequent and regular reports to me on our progress in eliminating unequal treatment of women.

I am further directing that the head of each department and agency take the following actions:

- make the most of public appearance opportunities to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment;
- include in public speeches, where appropriate, language emphasizing the importance of the Equal Rights Amendment and assure that similar language is included in the speeches made by officials of their agency or department;
- review the Federal women's program in their agency or department to determine how it can be strengthened and provide suggestions to Ms. Costanza for my consideration;
- designate a policy level representatives from their agency or department who will serve on the Interdepartmental Task Force;
- provide professional and clerical staff support for the agency or department's representative on the Interdepartmental Task Force.

Ms. Costanza will meet regularly with department and agency heads, their staffs, and representatives of women's interests to assure full and immediate implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

WASHINGTON

DATE: 20 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: JIM FALLOWS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

JIM MCINYTRE

SUBJECT: COSTANZA MEMO RE MEMO TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND  
AGENCIES ON ERA

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 22 JUN 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Here ya are.*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Margaret Costanza *MC*

As we discussed, the enclosed memorandum to heads of agencies would be helpful in strengthening the effectiveness of my services to you in my new responsibilities.

I would expect that in addition to being sent to agency and department heads, the memo would also be released to the press.

APPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

Women represent more than half of the population of this country, but still remain outside the United States Constitution. They continue to face discrimination and unequal treatment in nearly every sphere of ~~human~~ activity. *protection of the*

I have made clear *before* -- and want to re-emphasize *now* -- that ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is ~~and will remain~~ a priority with this Administration. In addition, I am determined that every resource of the federal government be applied to eliminating discrimination and inequality based on sex.

This Administration has made important gains, particularly in increasing the participation of women in federal government. However, I am convinced of the need to increase our effort to achieve equal treatment for women throughout the nation.

In response to this need, I have asked my Assistant, Midge Costanza, to focus her efforts on women's issues, with particular emphasis on the Equal Rights Amendment and implementation of the International Women's Year Plan of Action. As my Assistant she will be expected to:

- participate in the development of all domestic policy decisions of this Administration which affect women;
- assure that I am fully advised of the impact, real and potential, on women of all policy decisions, legislation, and federal programs;
- coordinate the Interagency Task Force on Women;
- provide liaison and support for the National Advisory Committee on Women, which I will announce in the near future;

- monitor and provide frequent and regular reports to me on our progress in eliminating unequal treatment of women;

I am further directing that the head of each department and agency take the following actions immediately:

- ~~utilize~~ <sup>make the most of</sup> public appearance opportunities <sup>15</sup> ~~to the maximum possible extent~~ to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment;
- include in all public speeches, where appropriate, language emphasizing the importance of the Equal Rights Amendment, and assure that ~~such~~ <sup>similar</sup> language is included in the speeches made by officials of their agency <sup>or</sup> department;
- review the federal women's program in their agency <sup>or</sup> department to determine how it can be strengthened and provide suggestions to Ms. Costanza for my consideration;
- designate a policy level representative from their agency <sup>or</sup> department who will serve on the Interagency Task Force on Women;
- provide professional and clerical staff support for the Interagency Task Force on Women.

Ms. Costanza will meet regularly with department and agency heads, their staffs, and representatives of women's interests to assure full and immediate implementation of this directive.

In addition to the above, Ms. Costanza will continue her responsibilities for domestic human rights.



WASHINGTON

DATE: 20 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: JIM FALLOWS *attended re-writer*

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

HAMILTON JORDAN

JIM MCINYTRE

STU EIZENSTAT

JODY POWELL

SUBJECT: COSTANZA MEMO RE MEMO TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND  
AGENCIES ON ERA

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 22 JUN 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

6/28  
Hutchinson  
7/5 before Sunday  
to Pres per Fallow's  
request.

6/27  
call to judge to make sure  
that they were working w/ Mot -  
will call back

6/26 - 11:30 for bus +  
4/27 - But has legal questions  
is checking w/ RSC; will  
get it by next time

*attached 11:00* due to question  
*Mokuna* - 6/28 problems, talking w/ D.C.

7/5 - Middle  
knows special holiday  
was busy for one  
week

7/7 still holding  
for Mck - Jan Finn  
(over)

7/10 - I am doing w/  
Mck

7/11 - Dought has  
asked us to hold  
pending some questions  
at Dos; he has  
told w/ Mck who  
knows that this  
is being held.  
He will get back  
to us FR/Mon

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

WASHINGTON

DATE: 20 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: JIM FALLOWS

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

STU EIZENSTAT

HAMILTON JORDAN

JODY POWELL

JIM MCINYTRE

SUBJECT: COSTANZA MEMO RE MEMO TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND  
AGENCIES ON ERA

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 22 JUN 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. (✓) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

We would like an explanation re (1) the relationship of the proposals in this paper to the provisions of E.O. 12050 which established a National Advisory Committee for Women; (2) the status of Interdepartmental Task Force vis a vis the Interagency Task Force referenced in this paper and (3) the staffing provisions for the Interagency Task Force.

Finn  
Dietrich  
Thurman

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

### MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES:

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